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Finding, as we do, as has been described by Mr. H. C. Lewis and myself, extensive deposits along the base of the South Valley Hill, not only of a remarkably white sand, but of large masses of compact sandstone, very closely resembling that of the North Valley Hill, and the same rock, much decomposed, being found in the valley south of the South Valley Hill, accompanied by iron ore as at other places, and finding it nowhere else in the very great exposure of the hydromica schist rock of the South Valley Hill, it would seem more likely to be the Potsdam found in the same position east of the Schuylkill than mere accidental beds of sandstone, intercalated in the schists just at those points.

A trap-dyke has been referred to as lying between the hydromica schists of the South Valley Hill and the rocks on the south of it. This is prominent from the Schuylkill for about three and one-half miles to the farm of Mr. Frank Fennimore, near Wayne Station. Here it appears to widen out, and perhaps to divide into two branches, one crossing the railroad and turnpike between Wayne and Eagle, and being very prominent south and southwest of Eagle store, with a strike approximating S. 60° W. and completely within the gneiss; the other branch, or a distinct dyke, accompanying the serpentine in a more nearly due west direction. A mile southeast of Berwyn, the latter can be seen almost if not quite in contact with the serpentine, the trap, however, being on the *south* of the serpentine. The same is true south of Paoli, except that the trap appears to be on the north side. Prof. Rogers, page 168, speaks of this trap as "occurring along and outside the northern edge of the serpentine, in a succession of narrow elongated dykes, ranging more N. E. and S. W. than the serpentine." These I have not examined, but such structure agrees precisely with what I have observed of the serpentine further east.

South of the serpentine, perhaps from a bed in the Radnor gneiss, occur in the fields, often abundantly, a white quartz, weathering yellow on the surface, except certain portions which remain white. The form of many of these seems to forbid the idea of mere accident, and to suggest that they may be due to the remains of organic material which have deoxidized the contained iron, and thus facilitated its removal.

Note on Damourite from Berks Co., Penna.—MR. F. A. GENTH, JR., remarked that a short time ago Mr. H. W. Hollenbush, of

Reading, Pa., gave him a specimen of a shaly mineral having a talcose to serpentine-like appearance, but which, when examined chemically, proved to have the composition of a damourite or mica.

It is found at Rockland Forges, Rockland Township, Berks Co., about three miles northeast from Friedensburg, and occurs as a massive pale grayish-green to light brown mineral with a more or less pearly lustre. Prof. Prime has also sent it from a locality about two and one-half miles south of Blandon; this specimen is of a pale green color with a somewhat silky lustre, $H = 2 - 2.5$. $G = 2.85$, streak white; feel smooth, sometimes slightly greasy; odor argillaceous; massive, lamellar; translucent in thin fragments.

An analysis of the Blandon specimen by Dr. Genth gave him:

Ignition,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.86
K_2O,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.53
Na_2O,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.36
Fe_2O_3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.94
Al_2O_3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.11
MgO,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	tr.
								99.40

An alkali determination of the specimen from Rockland Forges, gave $H_2O = 5.60$, $K_2O = 10.32$, $Na_2O = 0.36$, which proves the mineral to be a variety of mica or muscovite.

Associated with it is found a grayish to reddish white opaque mass of quartz, in the Rockland, and rounded grains of quartz in the Blandon specimen, the latter having a somewhat conglomerate-like appearance.

JUNE 28, 1880.

On the Stalactites of Luray Cave.—Dr. A. E. FOOTE gave a description in detail of a cavern near Luray, Va. He gave a sketch of the geology of that region and described his visit to the cavern. A number of remarkably symmetrical white and translucent stalactites were exhibited. The rapid growth of the stalactites and stalagmites, and their enormous size, were mentioned. Curled and twisted stalactites slightly resembling *Flosterri* were exhibited. It was shown that the curling and twisting was due to the fungi which, in the remarkably damp atmosphere of this cave, grew upon the surface of the stalactites and caused the water to deviate from its natural course. Over the surface of the fungus knob-like excrescences and even long lateral branches of carbonate of lime were formed.

New Localities for Gypsum.—Mr. LEWIS reported two new localities for gypsum: Smith's quarry, Easton, where it occurs in tabular crystals; and Richmond coal-field, Chesterfield Co., Va., where it occurs in crystals and in snow-white masses in triassic strata.